TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
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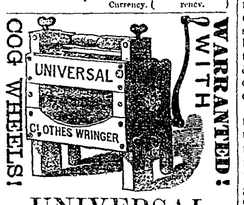
Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year.....$5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)



UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1. *Large Family Wringer*, $10,00
No. 2. *Medium* " " 7,00
No. 2½ " " 6.00
No. 3. *Small* " " 5,00
No. 8. *Large Hotel.* " 14,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry* (to run by steam or hand) 18 00
No. 22. *Large* " (to run by steam or hand) 30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER. A TIME SAVER and a STRENGTH SAVER. The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than pays for itself every year in the saving of garments. There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first made, and it has GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address
R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

MEN WANTED
FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm, and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrison for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if no now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.
J. D CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc., all of which will be sold low for Cash!

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers' of superior quality.

N. B—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept 9 1863-1y.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandize and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

Sept6 1863 H. ALLEMAN MILLER, Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Co's

VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS.

WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest nett cash prices the best *Coach and Cabinet Varnishes; best White Lead;* French and American *Zinc;* Chrome Greens and Yellows, Dry and Ivory Blacks; and a full assortment of all *the finer colors*—such as Vermilions, Lakes, Tube Colors, &c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of the best make, Glazier's Diamonds and Putty; Paint Mills; single and double thick Glass, of all description, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house, from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

Mr. HAL—one of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes, sold by the late C. Schmick. We feel confident that our Varnishes are equal if not *superior*, to any manufactured in this country. We warrant them to give entire satisfaction, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. *A liberal discount made to the trade.*

FELTON & HAL,
Nos. 136 & 138 Nth FOURTH Street, corner Cherry,
PHILADELPHIA.

Oct. 14, 1863-6m.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
C. P. GWINN'S.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1864. NO. 30.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Ice Houses.

Every family that can get access to ice in the winter should have an ice house. It is a luxury in the summer that no one should voluntarily dispense with; and independent of its value as a luxury, it is never once used in a household without ever thereafter being considered a necessity. Its inestimable value in many cases of sickness; its medicinal properties in many complaints incident to the heated season, particularly in affections of the bowels; and its utility in the preservation of meats, improvement of butter, &c., commend it highly to all classes of people, and they should not be without it.

The great difficulty that stands in the way of the general use of ice, is the popular error that an ice house must necessarily cost considerable money and labor. This is a delusion that should be speedily dispelled. The great difficulty in keeping ice in the country has been that ice houses have almost invariably been constructed with too much care, labor and expense. It was once thought that ice could be preserved only by a deep pit in the ground, walled up, drained, lined with tan or saw dust, covered with straw, and kept hermetically sealed. Three years ago we found just such an ice-house disfiguring our premises when we took possession of them. If for no other reason, the unsightly thatch over the squatted, ill-shaped structure, within a few yards of the house, doomed it to destruction; but fortunate the proper preservation of ice demanded its removal quite as imperatively as did its want of comeliness.

Underground ice houses are just the worst possible places to preserve it They cost five times as much as a good ice house should cost, and waste fifty per cent of the ice, while a cheaper and properly constructed building will save half the waste, afford easy access, and can be made ornamental by a few scolloped boards and the occasional introduction of a little white wash. It is impossible to keep an underground ice house dry, and no one of ordinary intelligence need be told that moisture is the most destructive enemy that ice has to encounter in the summer. Equally erroneous and fatal to the preservation of ice is the popular idea that it must be kept closely confined from the air. Ice thus closed up in air tight buildings is destroyed by the moisture it creates itself, while the free circulation of air over the top of the ice dissipates the deadly moisture and adds vastly to its safety.

Any man who can put up four corner posts and nail boards on them can build the very best kind of an ice house. The location should be rather high, so that moisture will not gather about it. The posts can be sunk in the ground—they should be about ten feet high and four inches square will do; weatherboarded closely outside, and the earth packed about the bottom boards so as to prevent the circulation of air under the ice. Ten inches of tan—or saw dust is better if it can be had—should be thrown into the bottom of the house on the ground. Then a floor should be laid, not too closely, and inclining to the side where water will most readily be carried away from about the house. This with a roof completes an ice house that will preserve ice ten fold better than any of the old style houses, which cost ten fold more. It will improve an ice house to use posts eight inches square, line the building inside with light boards, and fill the space between the weather boarding and lining with tan or saw dust; but it is not necessary to the preservation of ice. The roof should project over the side of the building, and there should be an open space of at least ten inches under the roof, by leaving off the top weather board, so as to allow the freest possible circulation of air over the body of ice inside. By projecting the roof the rain cannot blow in on the ice, and thus ventilation is secured without endangering the ice in wet weather. It will rather add to the value of the house to have good sized windows in each gable end, closed up by slat shutters so constructed as to admit air and exclude rain. These should be hung on hinges and in clear weather should be thrown open, and in wet weather closed. Ever bear in mind that the circulation of air over ice cannot be too free.

In filling a simple, cheap ice house such as we propose, it is only necessary to lay ten inches of saw dust on the floor, then lay your ice compactly, leaving a foot of space between it and the weather boarding all around. If the weather is very cold when you put ice up, as it should be, fill the crevices between the cakes as well as possible and sprinkle water over each layer as long as it will freeze, and thus the whole becomes one compact body of ice. When filled up within two feet of the top of the square, it is full enough. Then fill the space between the weather boarding and the ice well with saw dust, cover the ice at least a foot with saw dust, thatch your roof inside with straw to keep the heat of a low roof from effecting the ice, and you have an ice house at a trifling expense that will keep ice in the best possible manner. Such a simple, cheap structure is within the means of almost every family, and we assure our readers that the very simplicity of the building is its greatest virtue in preserving ice.

☞ General Cass is said to be so feeble that he cannot live much longer. He is in his eighty first year.

The President at Home.

The gossippy correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, Perley, sends that paper the following readable account of daily life at the White House:

"Mr. Lincoln is an early riser, and he thus is able to devote two or three hours each morning to his voluminous private correspondence, besides glancing at a city paper. At nine he breakfasts—then walks over to the War Office to read such war telegrams as they give him, (occasionally some are withheld,) and to have chat with Gen. Halleck on the military situation, in which he takes a great interest. Returning to the White House he goes through with his morning's mail in company with a private Secretary. Some letters are indorsed and sent to the department—others are intrusted to the Secretary, who makes a minute of the reply which he is to make—and others the President retains, that he may answer them himself. Every letter receives attention, and all which are entitled to a reply receive one, no matter how they are worded, or how inelegant the chirography may be.

Tuesdays and Fridays are Cabinet days, but on other days visitors at the White House are requested to wait in the antechamber, and send in their cards. Sometimes, before the President has finished reading his mail, Louis will have a handful of pasteboard, and from the cards laid before him, Mr. Lincoln has visitors ushered in, giving preference to acquaintances Three or four hours do they pour in, in rapid succession, nine out of ten asking offices, and patiently does the President listen to their applications.—Care and anxiety have furrowed his rather homely features, yet occasionally he is reminded of an anecdote, and good humored glances beam from his clear grey eyes, while his ringing laugh shows that he is not "used up" yet.

The simple and natural manner in which he delivers his thoughts makes him appear to those visiting him like an earnest, affectionate friend. He makes little parade of his legal science, and rarely indulges in speculative propositions, but states his ideas in plain Anglo Saxon, illuminated by many lively images, and pleasing allusions, which seems to flow as if in obedience to a resistless impulse of his nature. Some newspaper admirer attempts to deny that the President tells stories. Why it is rarely that any one is in his company for fifteen minutes without hearing a good tale, appropriate to the subject talked about. Many a metaphysical argument does he demolish, by simply telling an anecdote, which exactly overturns the verbal structure.

About four o'clock the President declines seeing any more company, and often accompanies his wife in her carriage, to take a drive. He is fond of horseback exercise, and when passing the summer at the Soldier's Home, used generally to go to and fro in the saddle.

The President dines at six, and it is rare that some personal friends do not grace the round dining table, where he throws off the cares of office and reminds those who have been in Kentucky of the old school gentleman who used to dispense generous hospitality there. From the dinner table the party retire to the crimson drawing room, where coffee is served, and where the President passes the evening, unless some dignitary has a special interview. Such, I am informed, is the almost unvarying daily life of President Lincoln, whose administration will rank next in importance to that of Washington in our national annals.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis and Fort Sumter.

In an article on the encouragement given by Northern Democrats to the authors of the Rebellion, in the Hartford *Courant*, we find the following incident related:

Scene—Jeff. Davis' parlor at Washington, shortly before the arch-traitor left to consummate his infamous crime. Present, Mr. Davis, Mrs. Davis and a lady from New York, whom we will call Mrs. A. A conversation ensued between the ladies relative to public affairs, and the demand from S. Carolina for the surrender to the State authorities of the United States Fort Sumter. Mrs. A. asked Mrs. Davis what they would do if the Government refused to give up the Fort. Mrs. Davis replied, "We will fire on it; the Fort belongs to South Carolina, and *she will have it, let the consequences* be what they may."

Mrs. A. in astonishment, remarked. "What, fire on Sumter! fire on the United States flag!" "Yes," says Mrs. Davis, "we will fire on Sumter, and the flag which waves over it must come down." Mrs. A. amazed at the spoken treason of Mrs. Davis, again said, "Fire on the flag! shoot down the flag of our country! What do you suppose would be the effect in New Y. City?" "The effect in New York city," says Mrs. Davis, "will be that ten thousand strong arms will at once rally in that city to the support of the South." Mrs. A. more and more astonished, turned to Mr. Davis, who had taken no part in the conversation, and asked him if he had not a word of rebuke for such language. Mr. Davis replied by saying that his wife was mistaken relative to the effect in New York city of firing on Sumter; that not *ten thousand, but twenty thousand men* of that city would rally to the standard of the South.

☞ Peach trees are in blossom at St. Augustine, Florida; garden flowers are in full bloom, and bouquets grace the officer's tables.

A Change in the Climate of Southern Illinois.

A late number of Silliman's Journal contains some interesting scientific speculations by Mr. Henry Engelman, assistant in the geological survey in Illinois, upon the changes produced in the climate of Southern Illinois, by the new growth of timber which displaces the tall grasses. Mr. Engelman says:

"Timber is now encroaching spontaneously upon land formerly occupied by tall grasses; while on the contrary old forests yield to the axe and plowshare; at the same time the rank prairie and barren grass die out. The effect upon the climate, especially in decreasing the humidity of the country, must be powerful, and may be compared to the change of sensation which we experienced on a clear summer evening, in coming from a sheltered damp creek bottom to the airy top of a dry hill. The effect is similar to that produced in other countries by the clearing of extensive forests.

The growth of dense tall grasses, of which untold generations have died and rotted upon the same spot, not only protects the soil from the warming rays of the sun, and thus checks evaporation, but it actually increases the precipitation of moisture, especially in the form of dew, by the low degree of temperature consequent upon the humidity of the surface and upon the powerful radiation of heat from the spears and leaves of the grass waving in the night air, which can easily be proved by experiment, grow much colder than the bare soil. The grasses also check the surface drainage most effectually.

With their disappearances the above effects cease, the soil becomes more exposed to the direct rays of the sun and to the dying breezes, while the succeeding growth does not favor the precipitation of dew nearly as much as the grass. The natural impediments to the speedy abduction of the falling rains are so lessened to a considerable degree and thus the soil is rendered drier. The artificial works of drainage, and even the cuts and ruts of the roads, do their share also. The breaking up of the sward and deep cultivation of the soil facilitate the sinking of the water, and expose a greater surface of soil to the desiccating influence of the sun and winds.

Every old settler can bear witness to the remarkable and rapid change in the conditions of moisture of the prairies, which is also manifested by the gradual falling of the wells at numerous points. It is a common observation that they must be dug much deeper now than formerly in the same vicinity. The healthiness of the country has thereby improved, and the farmer is enabled to plant much earlier and at points which were formerly too wet; his loss by the freezing out of the winter crops is much reduced.

The droughts in summer and fall are perhaps also more severe at present, but an advantage can seldom be gained without some sacrifice, and a remedy is accessible, if only we apply it; it is through cultivation, and underdraining." Where these are practiced the roots are enabled to strike deeper, beyond the direct influence of the sun's rays; and a larger quantity of the soil is equalized; its absorbing power for moisture and gases is vastly increased, and the growth of the plants is, consequently, much invigorated and placed beyond the reach of sudden changes of the weather.

☞ At the banquet of the Sons of New England, in the Astor House, in New York, Major General Dix, after thanking God that the ancient geographical boundaries are being rapidly regained by the armies of the Union, said:

"The time is not far distant when the elements of society in the United States, thus rudely and wickedly disturbed, must be re-adjusted, and the old order of things re-established, possibly with modifications growing as necessities out of the shock they have sustained. With whom shall the conditions of the re-union be negotiated and arranged? Certainly not with the men who caused the war [loud and prolonged applause,] and with it the sacrifice of half a million of lives. National honor, retributive justice, respect for the principle of stability in established systems, a proper regard for the generations which are to come after us, and whose political organizations will derive strength or weakness from the issue of the mighty conflict we are engaged in—all these considerations demand that the architects of disorder, who have violated the public peace and broken the social contract they had sworn to observe, shall have no part in our future government.—With them we can never even negotiate for peace. When they shall have been expelled from the country they have devastated and dishonored; when their military power shall have been broken and their forces dispersed, and the deluded masses of the South shall have been liberated from the tyranny under which they have been crushed, it will be time to make terms, not with the guilty leaders, but with those whom they have defrauded, plundered, and oppressed."

The Dutchman and the Rebel Currency.

During General Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania last summer, a detachment of the rebel army had possession for a few days of the thriving town of Hanover, in the county of York, lying some twenty or more miles west of Gettysburg. Apprised of their coming the merchants and business men of the town mostly placed their movable goods safely out of the reach of the pilferers. They secured but little booty. What they could lay their hands on, however, they did not fail to 'bag.'

Among the heaviest losers was one of the landlords of the town, the proprietor of a well stocked and well conducted country tavern. At his house the hungry rebels made themselves "well at home." Without leave or license, they devoured his stock of beef, bacon, and poultry; consumed all his flour, which they forced the landlady to bake into bread and pies; used his forage, occupied his beds, and of course drank up his entire stock of liquors.—Of this, before they came, he had ten or a dozen barrels, when they left, not so many pints, for what they could not guzzle on the spot, they contrived to take along.

As they were about taking their departure for Gettysburg, a Georgia Colonel, exhibiting a degree of consciousness not shared by any of his associates, remarked to the landlord that it was a "pity" to consume so much of his property without any compensation, and that if no one else would extend justice to him, he would, at the same time throwing on the bar a bill of the denomination of twenty dollars. "There," said the rebel chieftain' "my good fellow, take that as my share of our indebtedness." "Vot kind of money is dat?" inquired the landlord, one of the class of Pennsylvania Germans so proverbial alike for sagacity and incgrity.

"That, sir, is a greyback; in other words, a note of the Confederate State of America." "O, stranger," said the hotel keeper, "if you hash not got no petter monish dan dat, you'll better keeps it. I don't vont none of it; it is good for nix; no better dan plank paper." "Sir," rejoined the somewhat indignant epaulette Georgian, "I advise you to take it and be glad for the opportunity. You will soon find that it is the best money in the world. Keep it, sir, keep it."

"Nein, nein," retorted mynherr of the swinging sign; "dat monish will never be wort anything here nor anywhere. I would not give one silver thaler for a bread basket full. I won't be seen nit it in my hand; and if you don't take it along, I rolls it up, holds it at the candle un lites my pipe mit it."

He was about suiting the action to the word when the Georgian took the note up from the counter and returned it to his wallet. This is not fiction but an actual occurrence. The Hanover landlord deserves praise, not for his loyalty alone in the presence of an insolent foe, but is likewise to be commended for his financial sagacity, which is far ahead of Momminger himself.

Our Hair.

God covered the skull with hair. Some people shave it off. Mischievous practice. It exposes the brain. It exposes the throat and lungs—the eyes likewise, say wise physiologists.

Men become bald. Why? Because they wear close hats and caps. Women are never bald except by disease. They do not wear close hats and caps. Men never lose a hair below where the hat touches the head, not if they have been bald twenty years. The close hat holds the heat and perspiration. Thereby the hair glands become weak; the hair falls out. What will restore it? Nothing after the scalp becomes shiny. But in process of falling out, or recently lost, the following is best: wash the head freely with cold water once or twice a day. Wear a thoroughly ventilated hat. This is the best means to arrest the loss and restore what is susceptible of restoration.

What will beautify a woman's hair? Whatever will invigorate the hair-glands. Oils and most other applications debilitate the hair glands. Cold water is best. At first the head looks like a witch, but after a few weeks it makes the hair luxuriant. By the persistent use of cold water I have seen thin, poor hair become rich and curly. Only the part of the hair next the scalp should be wet. It must be thoroughly dried—*Dio Lewis, M. D.*

Working Girls.

Happy girls—who cannot love them? With cheeks like the rose, bright eyes and elastic steps; how cheerfully they go to work. Our word for it, such girls will make excellent wives. Blessed indeed will men be who secure such prizes. Contrast those who do nothing but sigh all day, and live to follow the fashions; who never earn the bread they eat, or shoes they wear; who are languid and lazy from one weeks end to another. Who but a simpleton and a popinjay would prefer one of the latter, if he were looking for a companion? Give us the working girls.—They are worth their weight in gold. You never see them mincing along, or jumping a dozen feet to steer clear of a spider or fly.—They have no affectation, no silly airs about them. When they meet you, they speak without putting on half a dozen airs, or trying to show off to better advantage, and you feel as if you were talking to a human being, and not to a painted or fallen angel.

If girls knew how sadly they miss it, while they endeavor to show off their delicate hand and unsoiled skin, and put on a thousand airs they would give worlds for the situation of the working ladies, who are above them in intelligence, in honor, in everything as the heavens are above the earth.

Be wise, then. You have made fools of yourselves long enough. Turn over a new leaf and begin to live and act as human beings, as companions to immortal man. In no other way can you be happy and subserve the purpose of your existence.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHENEY, Editor,

To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

Arithmetic.

Many of the subjects of Arithmetic as treated on by the different authors, are vastly different from the principles carried out in common practice, and none more so than the principle of discount, and while the method adopted in practice does not appear to be strictly legal on the one side, the illegality must be sanctioned by the party in whose favor the discount is made, for, by the method he is allowed a greater discount than by what is called the *Book, or legal method. That is to say,* the man who owes me one hundred dollars for a year will have less to pay as the present value of his note if I take off a *nominal* discount, than if I take off what is styled the legal discount; and since the obligation is in his favor he will not hold me to the strict legality of the matter, and as far as I am concerned, I apply the practical method because it is the most expedient. Again, a man may have a sale of property amounting to say a thousand dollars, and the credits may be six and nine months.

Now suppose his creditors were to offer cash payment, as is often the case, on the evening of sale: By what is called the legal method, it would require a great amount of time and labor to discount all those notes, but by the nominal, or the method commonly practiced, he can make his calculations very rapidly, and dispose of his customers as fast as they call on him; so that what he may lose on his sales, by the practical method, he will make up in the less amount of labor and time which is required to transact the business. There is hardly a business man in the country but practices the nominal method, and yet our school books treat of the subject in an entirely different way, making more than double the amount of work, and the difference in the results are a very small item.

True, when a sum of money is discounted, the present worth should be such a sum, as would for the time for which it was discounted, if put on interest, produce the sum discounted.—But when a man receives money before it is due, the favor is worth more than merely the simple interest on the present worth, which is all that is considered by the Book method; therefore he can afford to take a less present worth, or in other words, one hundred dollars, due one year hence, is worth more when discounted and paid at present, than if it were left unpaid until the end of the year. Then if it is worth more to the man to whom it is due, to be paid cash, it is on the other hand worth more to the man who owes the money, and is able to pay cash, to keep the money until it is due, and realize the profits arising from an application of the money to business transactions. If in the use of money six per cent. were all that is allowed, or ever made, by business men upon the capital invested, then the book method would be the only method, for it would be just as well to wait for dues until *due* as to receive cash, and better, we might say, for your money would be out of the way. But to business men six per cent. is entirely too small a figure to realize from capital invested, and hence they would prefer receiving all dues cash, even at a nominal discount, and the creditor is unwilling to pay before the time specified in the note no matter what the discount may be.

Now, if the foregoing views of the subject are correct I do not see why the method in common practice should not be adopted as the legal method, and introduced into our text book.—As it is, scholars expect to be taught to work out the problems which are placed before them in their books, so as to bring the book result, and when they leave the school and go into the counting room they find their method does not agree with the one practiced there, hence they blame their teacher for not instructing them properly.—Then to obviate the difficulty, the teacher who would be successful must take both methods and make his pupils entirely familiar with them, which is always harder than if there were but one, and that the one in common practice. Besides the difference spoken of, there are also differences in regard to the manner of calculating commissions, and percentages for collecting taxes, &c., which should all be brought to one common system. We make these remarks, not for the purpose of being critical, but that others may take up and thoroughly investigate the subject. If we are wrong in our ideas we are ever open to conviction, and will yield the point when convinced.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY, & MUSIC STORE.

Southern Unionists.

Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, chaplain of the Tenth Connecticut volunteers, was captured—in violation of a flag of truce, by the way—before Fort Wagner, last July, made the round of the rebel prisons, and was recently released. He writes:

"All through those portions of the South which I saw or heard from, the entire mass of able-bodied men were in arms, while many mere boys were in service, and old men were doing guard duty to relieve younger ones sent to the front. Every evidence was given that the South has no reserve, that its whole force is already in the field, and that the raising of our new levy of 300,000 men will give us so large a preponderance of numbers as to make quick work of the rapidly thinning army of rebellion.

"Every desirable evidence was also given to our prisoners that, with the military power of the South once broken and its army once scattered, its whole strength is gone. No extermination will be necessary, for the latent Unionism, even in South Carolina, is beyond all that we had supposed possible. In the Confederate army there are thousands who long for the restoration of the old government, for the supremacy of the old flag, and thus to a still greater extent with those not yet gathered in, employees of the 'government,' exempts and families of those in service. Hospital nurses, guards wherever we were carried, citizens who communicated with us in spite of every precaution of authorities, all testified to this, and money was given our men, newspapers furnished against orders, and sympathy expressed and aid tendered wherever we turned, and this sometimes by different men, closely associated, who did not suspect each other of such sentiments from their extreme caution under the fearful reign of terror which prevails above them. *Such will hail gladly* the day when once more they can serve the government they love, and enjoy again its protection and benefits. May God grant its speedy coming!"

Engagement in Life.

Engagement is everything; the more significant, however, our engagements are, the better; such as the planning of laws, institutions, manufactures, charities, improvements, public works; and the endeavoring, by our interest, address, solicitation and activity, to carry them into effect: or, upon a smaller scale, the procuring of a maintenance and fortune for our families by a course of industry and application to our callings, which forms and gives motion to the common occupations of life; training up a child; prosecuting a scheme for his future establishment; making ourselves masters of a language or science; improving or managing an estate; laboring after a piece of preferment; and lastly, *any* engagement, which is innocent, is better than none; as the writing of a book, the building of a house, the laying out of a garden, the digging of a fish-pond—even the raising of a cucumber or a tulip.

Singular Dream.

A lady came from New York, on Friday, to attend the christening party of her little grandson. During the evening she lost the setting of a valuable diamond ring. The house was thoroughly searched, and still no trace of the lost valuable could be found. Early Saturday morning a lady friend who was present at the party, came to the house, saying she had a most singular and vivid dream, in which she plainly saw the diamonds lying hid close behind the leg of a stove that stood in the room. She could not forbear calling to see whether it was so or not. Upon looking in the place designated they found the missing treasure.

This, like the dream of another person in this city, not many months ago in which was correctly revealed the lost body of a drowned boy, with the hands still tightly clinging to some timbers, deep down beneath the waters at Daniels' dam, shows that dreams are not always to be disregarded. In the case last mentioned, a most vigorous and prolonged previous search of the river, throughout a considerable length, had failed to find the lad's body.—*Hartford Times.*

A VALUABLE BOOK.—The material from which the future history of the war for the Union is to be written, is accumulating abundantly, and there has been no more valuable contribution to it than the "Annals of the army of the Cumberland," just published by Messrs J. B. Lippincott & Co. It contains a full account of General Rosecran's campaign down to the advance toward Chatanooga, with descriptions of all the battles, skirmishes and expeditions, biographies and portraits of all the principal generals and the officers of their staffs, and much other interesting matter. We find that there are no less than 73 portraits of officers, engraved on steel, besides other fine illustrations. The volume is a large octavo of 671 pages, superbly printed and richly bound. Its author is an officer of Rosecran's army, but his name is not given. He has done his work well and produced a most interesting and valuable book. Since it was written, a number of those whose lives he has given, have proved their heroism anew on the bloody field of Chickamauga. Every one who had relatives or friends that were in that and the other battles of the Army of the Cumberland, should procure a copy of this really elegant and valuable work.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 20, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

ARMY NEWS.—There is no news of importance from our armies. The hard winter has put a stop to active operations.

Volunteering.—The armies are being rapidly filled up by volunteering.

CONGRESS.—Congress has not yet got through with amendments to the Conscription Act. It is pretty certain that the $300 commutation will stand.

☞ The inauguration of Governor Curtin takes place to-day, Tuesday.

EXTENSION OF BOUNTIES.—The President has approved and signed the act for extending the bounties to volunteers to the 1st of March.

THE State Senate is still at a dead lock, but Senator White, who is a prisoner at Richmond, it is expected, will be released in a few days, when the Union men will have a majority and the Senate will proceed to business.

We call attention to the Circular of General Hancock in to-day's issue, and trust that his appeal will be heartily and promptly responded to by our citizens. General Hancock is known in this community, having led many men of this county through some of the hardest fought battles of the war.

Charleston.

Private information received from rebel sources, is to the effect that Charleston is being gradually destroyed by the fire of our batteries. On the 26th of December, two blocks of buildings on King street, in the heart of the city, belonging to the estate of the late Senator Butler, were destroyed by fire kindled by Gillmore's shells. Several large warehouses, occupied by the Confederate Government, and filled with army supplies, were also destroyed about the same time. The city is almost deserted by all except the military. The poorer classes have erected temporary accommodations in the suburbs out of the range of the fire.—Great destitution prevails among them The telegraph operators in Charleston have been notified not to telegraph for publication the effects of the fire upon the city. The several newspaper offices have removed their presses and furniture out of range of our guns.

☞ By a vote of 51 to 15, the Legislature of Maryland have recognized the overwhelming sentiment of the people of that State, and have declared their purpose to call a convention to amend the State Constitution so as to effect, as soon as practicable, the abolition of Slavery. Thus, hope and prediction are again justified, and another step in progress is taken towards reunion.

THE usually well posted correspondent of the Boston Herald, writing from the fleet off Charleston, dated December 22d, says: "I see by the papers that there is a great deal of uneasiness because the navy here is idle. Let me say that if the people of the North only knew the reason why we are idle they would stop grumbling.—In due season they will have a chance to rejoice over the doings of the navy before Charleston. To prove that this is no idle statement, I am willing to wager one hundred dollars with any Northern grumbler, that, *if everything works according to the plans laid out*, Charleston will be occupied by the Union forces in sixty days from date."

What Women do in England.—By the new census just taken in England, there is presented some very interesting items as to the employments of women. They do not seem to be excluded from the business of life as much as in this country. The report says that 17 are bankers and money lenders, 274 commercial clerks, 400 are printers, 15 are doctors, 6 are reporters, 17 are dentists, and 44,000 are out-door laborers, engaged as field-hands, and doing everything which is connected with farm work. There are many more who are designers and draftsmen and engravers upon wood, many of whom are artists of a high order.

☞ The total number of colored troops now in the service of the United States is 60,000, with quite as many, not armed, in the Quartermaster's, Commissaries and Engineer's Departments. The total number of negroes, of all ages and conditions, which the rebels have so far lost by the war, is estimated to be at least half a million.

The Representatives of the People ON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION!

PENNSYLVANIA IN FAVOR OF THE Re-Election of Abraham Lincoln!!

The following circular letter, signed by all the Union men in the Pennsylvania Legislature, will be read with satisfaction by all the truly loyal Union men in the nation:

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, thus early in the session of that body, hasten to congratulate you on the success of the policy of the National Administration, and the auspicious circumstances under which the second Congress of your term has been organized. When it is fairly considered that the policy of your Administration was made the issue in the late elections—when it is known that in the contest for the most important State, as well as the most insignificant municipal office, the issue involved all the essential principles of the policy of your Administration, the result must be the more highly appreciated by the friends of freedom abroad, and cheering to the defenders of freedom, the Union and the Constitution at home. We would be unmindful of the duty we owe our country, if we hesitated to acknowledge the force of that policy in the elections which placed us in our present legislative positions. When fearlessly advocated and set before the people, it won us victory in the face of the most persistent and bitter opposition from the foes of free government. You need not be reminded of the effect which the late election of Pennsylvania had on the destiny of the nation. The triumph at the ballot-box aroused the ardor, and seemed to breathe fresh valor into the hearts of our soldiers, for the achievement of victory on the battle field. And if the voice of Pennsylvania became thus potential in endorsing the policy of your Administration, we consider that as the representatives of those who have so completely endorsed your official course, we are only responding to their demands when we thus publicly announce our unshaken preference for your re-election to the Presidency in 1864.

The hope and the life of the American people are now centered in the purpose and the effort of the Government to crush rebellion. In more than two years of struggle we have discovered that the rebellion is continued for an object more important than that of redressing even a real wrong. It is waged for the establishment of a dogma and the recognition of a barbarism It is carried on against the Government for its absolute destruction. In such a struggle there can be no compromise devised to offer or considered for acceptance. One or the other of the contending parties must triumph. Justice must be vindicated by the full recognition and operation of the Government in all the States—or the claims of the traitors will be maintained, the magnificent structure of our Government destroyed, and the rights of men forever ignored. To make a change in the Administration, until its authority has been fully re established in the revolted States, would be to give the enemies of the Government abroad the pretext for asserting that the Government had failed at home. To change the policy now in operation, to crush rebellion and restore the land to peace, would be to afford the traitors in arms time to gather new strength, if not for immediate victory, at least for ultimate success in their efforts permanently to dissolve the Union. Having a firm faith in the logic and the reason of these positions, we are frank in our endeavors thus to urge on you the acceptance of a re-election to the Presidency. We believe that the policy of your Administration rendered us victorious at the last election, and we now insist that that policy, if represented by yourself in all the States, would give the victory to the Government in November, and thus forever put an end to all hope of the success of treason.

We do not make this communication at this time to elicit from you any expressions of opinion on this subject. *Having confidence in your patriotism*, we believe that you will abide the decision of the friends of the Union, and yield a consent to any honorable use which they may deem proper to make of your name, in order to secure the greatest good to the country, and the speediest success to our arms. Pennsylvania has always wielded a potent influence in the politics of the country. Her preferences have always been tantamount to the success of the statesman to whom she attaches herself—and her voice has never failed to give the victory to the right. And while we, the representatives of the great majority of the masses of the Commonwealth, thus avow our confidence and reliance in your official action and capacity, we feel that we are responding to the clearly expressed preferences of those masses, and that Pennsylvania would hail your re-election as the omen of complete victory to the Government. Expressing what we feel to be the language not only of our own constituents, but also of the people of all the loyal States, we claim to indulge the expectation that you will yield to the preference which has already made you the people's candidate for President in 1864.

Hoping, sir, that you may live to see the full triumph of your efforts to rescue your country from rebellion, and enjoy many years thereafter of its tranquil peace and prosperity, we remain your friends and fellow citizens.

Respectfully,

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

Henry C. Johnson, Speaker.	Wm. Burgwin, Nath. Maeyer,
John D. Watson,	H. B. Bowman,
Wm. Foster,	Wm. Windle,
W. W. Watt,	Ed. A. Price,
Jas. N. Kerns,	C C. Stauberger,
Luke V. Stuphin,	Wm. Henry,
Ed. G. Lee,	R. R. Reed,
T. J. Bigham,	J. W. Huston,
R. A. M'Murtrie,	P Frazer Smith,
Jas. Miller,	Wm. D. Brown,
Isaac H. O'Harra,	Geo. H. Wells,
S. S. Pancoast,	Daniel Etnier,
Thos. Cochran,	Alfred Slack,
G. D. Coleman,	W. H. Denniston,
Wm. F. Smith,	Esaias Billingfelt,
John H. Negley,	Chas. Koonce,
Wm. Haslett,	C. C. Musselman,
J. R. Cochran,	H. C. Alleman,
Bryan S. Hill,	John Balsbach,
Jas. R. Kelley,	Sam. H. Orwig,
Hans B. Herron,	Chas. A. Barnett,
John P. Glass,	D. Lilly,
Isaiah White,	Jos. H. Marsh,
Ed. K. Smith,	John W. Guernsey,
Robt. L. M'Clellan,	A. G. Olmstead.

Daniel Keiser,

I do hereby certify that the above letter is signed by every Union member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and I cheerfully concur with them and wish to unite with them in the same.

A. W. BENEDICT,
Chief Clerk House Representatives.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Jeremiah Nichols,	Chas M'Candless,
Henry Johnson,	W Worthington,
Thomas Hoge,	G W Householder,
M. B. Lowry,	D Fleming,
Wm. J. Turrell,	B Champneys,
S F Wilson,	J M Dunlap,
James L Graham,	George Connell,
Jacob E Ridgway,	J Penney, *Speaker.*

I do certify that the above letter is signed by every Union member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, (except Senator Harry White, of Indiana county, who is a prisoner in Richmond,) and I cheerfully concur with them and wish to unite with them in the same.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY,
Clerk of the Senate.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

HEADQUARTERS RECRUITING SERVICE, SECOND CORPS,
HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 15, '64.

Authority having been given me to recruit the 2d Corps to fifty thousand (50,000) men for such special service, under my command, as may be designated by the War Department, I appeal to the citizens of Pennsylvania to aid me in filling up the regiments and batteries of my command, which owe their origin to the State.

They are as follows:

81st, 140th, 116th, (battalion,) 148th, 53d, 145th, 71st, 72d, 69th and 106th regiments of infantry, and batteries F and G, 1st Penna. Artillery, and C and F, Independent Penna. Artillery.

Until the 1st of March next the following bounties will be paid by the General Government:

For veterans $402; for others $302.

All volunteers enlisted for this organization will be accredited to the city, county, town, township or ward which they may elect as the place to which they desire the credit given

When no such election is made the enlisting officer will give credit to the place of enlistment.

Each locality is therefore interested in increasing the number of enlistments to the extent of its quota in the draft, and any stimulus given by local bounties or other efforts will have the effect of preventing those who desire to volunteer, from leaving the place of their residence and enlisting elsewhere, where the inducements offered may be greater.

The same regulations that have hitherto governed enlistments in this State, as to the persons empowered to enlist, the rules for mustering and for furnishing transportation and supplies, will apply in this case.

Any one desiring to enlist in either of these organizations may do so in any part of the State by making application to the District Provost Marshal, or any recruiting officer from the 2d Corps, no matter to which regiment said officers may belong.

I have come among you as a Pennsylvanian, for the purpose of endeavoring to aid you in stimulating enlistments.

As this is a matter of interest to all citizens of this State—its quota being still nearly 30,000 deficient, I earnestly call upon you all to assist by exerting the influence in your power in this important matter. To adequately reinforce our armies in the field is to insure that the war will not reach your homes, and will be the means of bringing it to a speedy and happy conclusion, and of saving the lives of many of our brave soldiers who would otherwise be lost by the prolongation of the war and in indecisive battles

It is only necessary to destroy the rebel armies now in the field to insure a speedy and permanent peace; let us all act with that fact in view; let it not be said that Pennsylvania which has already given so many of her citizens to this righteous cause, should now, at the eleventh hour, be behind her sister States in furnishing her quota of the men deemed necessary to end the rebellion. Some States have filled their quotas; others will do so; a little exertion on our part will soon fill all the decimated regiments of the State and obviate the necessity of a draft.

Let it not be that those organizations which have won for themselves and their State so much honor, shall pass out of existence for the want of patriotism in the people. Unless these regiments are filled to the minimum strength they will soon cease to exist. It will be necessary to act quickly to insure success. Other States by having used greater exertions, and by the inducements of local bounties draw away your young men. By giving bounties at home, and stimulating the State pride you will secure to your regiments that portion of the male population whose circumstances readily permit them to take the field.

WINFI'D S. HANCOCK,
Maj. Gen. U. S. Vols.
Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 15, 1864.

How to discover Small Pox in its Early Stage.—The *Eclectic Journal*, in an article on small pox, admonishes physicians not to be hasty in passing an opinion that any eruptive disorder is that loathsome disease until they prove the following diagnostic symptom:

"Now we offer this secret to the profession—so soon as the eruptions appear, and by pressure with the point of the finger may distinctly be felt the small, hard substance, precisely as if a small, fine shot had been placed under the cuticle of the skin. This peculiar appearance belongs to no other eruptive disease. We have applied the term secret, here; for whilst it is and has been known to a few physicians, it is not mentioned in any of the standard authorities; nor does the writer claim the credit of the discovery. After this, all works upon practice will add this unfailing diagnostic symptom

FROM CHARLESTON.

General Gillmore Throwing Greek Fire into the City.—A Serious Fire Caused.—The Charleston Hotels Closed.

New York, Jan. 12

The *Herald's* Folly Island correspondent says: Gen. Gillmore has been amusing the enemy by throwing Greek fire into the city. On Sunday week twenty shells thus loaded were pitched into the city, and every one exploded. The result was that a large fire was kindled in the southern part of the city, which burned with considerable fury during the balance of the day.

Heretofore Gen. Gillmore has not been able to throw shells containing Greek fire into the city, as they generally exploded in a second or two after leaving the gun, but by a recent contrivance, shells have been made to land their fearful and destructive contents just where they are wanted by our artillerists, but where they are most unwelcome to Charlestonians. The city is now regarded at our mercy. The fleet is perfectly quiescent.

The steamer Fulton brings Charleston news to the 3d inst.

The siege of Charleston was yet in progress. Twenty shells were thrown into the city on Thursday, 7th inst., with what result was not known.

Late Charleston papers give us an inside view of matters in that city. Affairs present by no means the cheerful aspect some would have us believe. The Charleston Hotel is already closed, and notice is given that the Mills House will shortly follow the example. The reason assigned for thus closing two of the most fashionable hotels in the South is the great destitution of provisions of all kinds necessary to conduct the establishment in a manner agreeable even to the unfastidious taste of the guests. The congregations of two churches publicly invite the congregation of a third to join them in religious worship, for the reason that the edifices of the former are subject to danger from our shells. Nearly all the warehouses situated in the vicinity of the piers are emptied of goods and abandoned.

Gillmore's fire, then, is after all effective.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Accounts received to-night from the Army of the Potomac show that the reported movement of Stuart's Cavalry occasions no alarm, as it is not believed that he has a sufficient number of men even for a less arduous duty than a campaign on our right. If a cavalry movement is progressing in that direction it cannot be of much magnitude.

Trains are running to and from our army in Virginia as usual, and nobody anticipates any interruption.

The *Star* of this evening contains the following:

We learn that on Wednesday night a party of guerillas made a raid into the village of Vienna, and captured fifteen horses, two of which belonged to the Government, and two to Dr. Lockwood, of this city, another to Dr. Lloyd, of Virginia, and others to Messrs. Anthony, Sweeter and others. The guerillas also made an attempt to get to the horses of the Second District Regiment, but the guard discovered them in time, and firing at them raised an alarm, when they made off, cutting five of the horses loose that could not travel fast enough for them.

Guerilla Warfare in the Shenandoah Valley.

Particulars of the Repulse of Mosby.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

CAMP ON LOUDON HEIGHTS, Loudon County, Va., Jan 10, 1864.—Our new camp on Loudon Heights was, just before the early dawn this morning, baptized in blood. Precisely at half-past four o'clock this morning, Mosby's Rebel Battalion, himself in person at their head, avoiding our pickets on the roads, crossed the fields and dashed into our camp with a fiend-like yell. They poured a volley of bullets into the tents where our officers and men lay sleeping, wounding many at the first fire. Many of the tents of officers and men were soon surrounded by mounted and dismounted cavalry, and a demand for instant and unconditional surrender made.

This demand was answered by a shout of defiance from our boys, as they rushed from their tents half-naked, in the midst of their assailants, and with their trusty carbines and revolvers drove back the astonished rebels, who had promised themselves such an easy victory over the "sleeping Yankees." The rebels rallied, and so did our men, as best they could, and a "rough and tumble" fight of fifteen minutes ensued, when Mosby sung out, "retreat, boys; they are too many for us!" And the discomfitted Major and his midnight assassins made a precipitate flight in the direction of Hillsborough. The rebels fought with the most desperate vindictiveness, which was only equaled by the coolness and undaunted valor of our gallant boys, who fought, I will venture to say, as scarcely ever men fought before, partially surprised, as indeed they were. To show the animus of the rebels, I will here state a fact, which, as a faithful chronicler of events, it pains me to record.

Corporal Henry C. Tritch, and others of Captain Frank Gallagher's company, declare that at the first assault of the rebels, Captain William R. Smith called out to his men: "Give the damned Yankees no quarter, but secure the arms and horses." "Horses" was the last word he ever uttered, for at that instant a Yankee bullet went whizzing through his heart, and he fell lifeless from the saddle. His dead body now lies in its white winding-sheet of snow on the spot where it fell, a few feet from the tent in which I write. A few yards from Captain Smith lies cold in death, in a pool of his own frozen blood, the body of Lieutenant Colson, of Baltimore, and one of General Trimble's rebel staff, as will appear from the following pass found upon his person:

"CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, July 27, 1863.—Guards and pickets will pass Lieutenant Colson, Major-General Trimble's Staff, in and out at pleasure.

"By order. General R. E. LEE.

"H. B. Bridg, Commanding, Major and Provost Marshal, Army Northern Virginia"

A photograph of a beautiful young lady was also found written in pencil—"For brother Willie from Florence.

Further on, on the edge of the camp lie three dead rebel soldiers, name and rank unknown.

Three prisoners are also in our hands, two of them severely if not fatally wounded; of the latter, one is Lieutenant Wm. Turner, of Baltimore. He says his uncle, Captain Turner, recently commanded the United States war vessel Ironsides, at Charleston.

The name of the other wounded rebel soldier is Paxton, who resides near Leesburg, in this county.

Many of the wounded rebels are lying in farm houses between this place and Hillsborough.

Our own loss is four killed and fifteen wounded, among the latter of whom is Capt. G. W. F. Vernon, of Company A, who is severely, but I rejoice to say not fatally, wounded in the head. Lieut. Rivers, I regret to state, is severely wounded in the foot.

The killed are Sergeant J. J. Keams and A. L. Stone, of Capt. Fiery's company; George Burford, of Capt. F. Gallagher's company, and one man of Capt. Vernon's command, whose name I have not learned. Major Cole is about preparing an official report of the affair, when I shall be enabled to send you a complete list of the wounded and the character of their injuries.

The Reaction in Arkansas.

Extraordinary Meeting at Little Rock

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec 25.—There occurred one of the most remarkable little incidents here last night that has ever gladdened the heart of loyalty in all the South since the commencement of this rebellion. A meeting privately gotten up by the quasi Union men and rebels was, after all the triggers were set and the "tricks" arranged, suddenly about one o'clock P. M., announced in the following grandiloquent style: "Come one, come all, &c." The Union men of the city did not understand what it meant; but suspecting that it was designed to misrepresent the Union sentiment here both in the State and abroad, they attended in full force, though not a word had been said to them.

At the appointed hour the crowd was on hand in the beautifully lighted circus pavilion, and such a crowd you rarely see. More than two thousand persons were there. Soldier and citizen, male and female, Union man and rebel—all were there.

The prime movers of the meeting had previously sent off to Pine Bluff for Mr. A. C. Rogers, whom they had supposed was a Copperhead, inasmuch as he was a large slaveholder. He came—he spoke, and (how the ladies squirmed under it) he was radical.—Pretty soon after he began, and just as the rebs and Copperheads had squared themselves to enjoy the rich feast they thought they had prepared for themselves; "Hark! ain't that man an Abolitionist?" The broad grin changes into the stare of amazement. Then the contemptuous sneer; then the red blush of anger—the ladies began to twist and grumble: "I wont stay here!" "Take me out!" "I'm mad enough to fight!" "The dirty Abolitionists!" But their more politic husbands who had invited the speaker remonstrated against their going out, and by way of consoling them, they told them to "Wait until Fishbacks gets up—they will call him out, then all of you leave and show him contempt."

After Mr. Rogers had finished, Mr. Fishback was loudly called for, and, as he went up, the ladies went out.

Mr. Fishback said as this meeting was an entirely unknown affair he would not speak, but would offer a few resolutions; and as he was about to read them, recollecting a remark of Mr. Rogers deprecating a division in public sentiment, he addressed himself a few moments to this division and showed how much and how long the non slaveholders had deferred to slavery and slaveholders, and asked how these men could have the assurance to ask the non-slaveholders to re establish an institution from which they had so suffered? "Shall the non slaveholder come to the terms of the slaveholder after all the concessions he has made, or shall the thing be reversed?" He then read the following resolutions which were passed unanimously, (rebels not voting.)

Whereas, It is the duty of every patriot and philanthropist to sustain that form of Government which secures to the masses of the people the greatest prosperity and happiness; and

Whereas, No Government, now existing, has secured these objects in so great a degree as the Government of the United States,

Resolved, That its unity and perpetuity is paramount to all other objects, and a sufficient reward for any sacrifice however great.

Whereas, A portion of the States, constituent parts of the Federal Union, in the heighth of prosperity, enjoying equal privileges with each and every other State, inaugurated a rebellion, seized properties belonging to the Government; placed armies in the field to resist its lawful authority, and established and maintained a Government independent of and antagonistic to it, thereby, if successful, destroying the Federal Union, therefore

Resolved, That it was the imperative duty of the Government, made so by the necessity of preserving its own existence, to put down these armed insurgents by force. Also to use such other means as would aid in accomplishing that end most speedily with the least possible shedding of blood.

Whereas, The rebellion inaugurated became formidable, the necessity arose for according to the insurgents the rights of belligerents, and the struggle of the Government for existence became doubtful; and

Whereas, The insurgents possessed four millions of slaves, which they relied upon to furnish subsistence and material of war; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States, being Commander-in-Chief of her armies and the executive officer of the nation, was justified in issuing a proclamation of emancipation by which those slaves were made free, and will be sustained by every loyal citizen, it being a measure made necessary by the exigencies of the times.

Whereas, By the issuing of such proclamation the President made the Government a party to a contract with those freed men; therefore,

Resolved, That the Government, to sustain its dignity and honor as an enlightened, Christian nation, must redeem its pledges to those freed men for all time to come, by force of arms if need be.

Whereas, The Government, struggling to maintain its existence, in the legitimate exercise of its powers to accomplish that end, has abolished slavery in the State of Arkansas; and

Whereas, We believe that its reestablishment, under existing circumstances, would be prejudicial to the best interests of a majority of the citizens of this State;

Resolved, That the State Government be resumed under a constitution forever precluding its re-establishment.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in Major General Steele, as a faithful, gallant soldier, and a gentleman of integrity; also, that we return him our sincere thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy which has marked his intercourse with the citizens of this place since its occupation by Federal forces.

After he sat down, Dr. Meador, the editor of the Copperhead sheet published here, introduced a series of resolutions in which the Copperhead doctrine was carefully but covertly enunciated. In one of the resolutions he announced that the President's proclamation was a finality on the slavery question. But the trick wouldn't win. Colonel Fishback moved to amend. A discussion ensued. Col. Caldwell then introduced a set of radical resolutions, which were unanimously passed as a substitute. I regret that Dr. Meador withdrew his resolutions and that Dr. Caldwell's were misplaced.

When the vote was taken it was announced, with a great deal of assurance from the stand that none but citizens should vote. The President then called all in favor of the substitute into the ring of the circus. Now the rebs were exultant. They felt sure of their case. They had called the meeting without letting the Union men know anything of it, and mustered all their strength. But when they saw some three hundred citizens jump and scramble into the ring amid the shouts of the multitude you ought to have seen their faces. "You need not take the negative, Mr. President," said Dr. Meador. But Mr. Fishback insisted that it should be taken. It was taken, and nary vote dared show itself. Never were a set of fellows so completely taken in as these fellows. Copperheadism is dead here. That is, it has lost its energy for a time, at least.

The Forwarding of Supplies to the Richmond Prisoners.

The Baltimore American of the 13th says:

We are gratified to be able to announce to our readers that the flag of truce boat New York was despatched from Fortress Monroe on Wednesday, in charge of the indefatigable Colonel Mulford, with over one thousand boxes and barrels of supplies for our prisoners in Richmond. These packages and boxes sent to our care are being daily forwarded. The Baltimore and Norfolk Steam Packet Company convoy all our boxes, free of charge to Fortress Monroe, and the Adams Express Company daily call at the American office with their wagons, to take them to the boat free of charge also. After their delivery to us there is no charge for forwarding to their destination. Those at a distance, who may be disposed to entrust us with the packing and forwarding of boxes from Baltimore, can enclose the necessary funds, with the assurance that their wishes will be promptly attended to. All such persons had better indicate the articles they would prefer having sent. As to clothing, there need be no uneasiness on this score. Our information from returned prisoners, both from Libby Prison and Belle Island, leads us to believe that the supplies of clothing forwarded by the Government have been faithfully delivered to the men, and that they have an abundance for present need to prevent suffering.

Relief of the Prisoners at Richmond—Senator Howe's Bill.

The following preamble and joint resolution for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the United States, now field captives in the rebel prisons at Richmond and vicinity, were presented in the Senate the 5th instant by Mr. HOWE of Wisconsin:

Whereas, Persons in authority under the traitorous organization which for the last three years, have made relentless war upon the people of the United States and their Government, hold in barbarous captivity many officers and soldiers of the United States, and refuse to exchange them except upon the condition that they are allowed to retain such of our soldiers as they call negroes, and such of our officers as have commanded negro troops, and upon the further condition that we will also release upon parole all the excess of rebel prisoners now in the hands of our Government, amounting to many thousands.

And whereas, The same persons are unable or unwilling to make suitable or even tolerable provision for the support of their captives, thereby rendering their imprisonment as gross an outrage upon the dictates of humanity and the laws of war as it is upon their duty as the legitimate subjects of these laws.

And whereas, They have denied the charity of the loyal people of the United States the privilege of supplying the most pressing necessities of their brothers in these prisons, and have refused even to receive a flag of truce from the authorities of the United States, unless it is forwarded by an officer of their own approval.

And whereas, It does not become twenty-two millions of people, having the rights of, and ability for, self government, to allow rebellious subjects to dictate to them what agents or officers they shall employ, nor does it become them to feed plentifully at home while their brethren starve within one hundred miles of their own capital; therefore, be it.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to call out and arm one million of volunteers, to serve for the period of ninety days unless sooner discharged; and to be employed to carry food and freedom to every captive held in the rebel prisons, and to plant the flag of the United States upon every prison they occupy.

SEC. 2. That the President be requested to assign Major General Ulysses S. Grant to the command of the forces raised under this call, together with such of the forces now in the field as may be joined with them; and he is hereby authorized to detail for the subordinate commands in the forces to be raised under the authority of these resolutions, such officers or privates now in the field as he may deem best qualified therefor; or he may assign to such command any person or persons who may volunteer on the same authority: *Provided*, however, that any officer or private now in the military service of the United States, who may be detailed to any such command by authority hereby, shall receive an additional pay for such a substituted service, and no volunteer under the same authority, who shall be detailed to any such command, shall receive more pay than the pay of a private.

SEC. 3. That persons volunteering under the authority thereof shall be sworn into service on the — day of February next, and the term of their enlistment shall commence from and after that day.

SEC. 4. That both Houses of Congress will on the — day of March next, at twelve o'clock meridian, adjourn to meet on the 4th of June following, and immediately upon such adjournment each member thereof under fifty years of age, and who shall report himself to the commandant of company in the forces hereby provided for, and shall thereupon be sworn into the military service, unless sooner discharged, shall continue in such service, without pay therefore until the expiration of the period for which the force are enlisted.

The above was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

What Becomes of the Horses?

Among the quaint sayings charged to the account of our estimable President, is the one that "you cannot today, buy a poor horse in Pennsylvania." The explanation is that all the bad horses have been sold to the Government. This is to a great extent true. When the demands of the Government were at first made known for animals for military uses, it was under such an emergency that it was impossible to properly inspect the quadrupeds tendered for a martial life.—"Rings" were formed and contractors scoured the country for horseflesh.—The price was fixed at an arbitrary figure, and like the Procrustean bed, each Rosenante or Bucephalus was made to fit. A few good beasts were reduced below their actual value, while droves of spavined, wind galled, hamstrung specimens were hurried into the service at full prices.

Fortunes were acquired so rapidly, that a "horse contract" was looked on as entering its lucky possessor into "horse-heaven." The venerable and ancient nag, who had been reared among the stone barns of York or Lancaster, found himself suddenly transported, Pegasus like, to the airy roads of Virginia. The sturdy roadster, who had been tenderly cared for within the red-roofed barn of Berks county, was mercilessly exposed to the peltings of the storm whose fury both he and his rider alike shared. Some idea may be formed of the consumption of horseflesh in a great war, from the following statement:

"There are eight thousand teams connected with the Army of the Potomac, which, if placed in a single line, would extend sixty miles. The horses, including the cavalry, number not far from seventy-five thousand."

It would be safe to say that in the Army of the Potomac the mortality has been one third of the number, making a total of one hundred thousand horses in that department, which have been abstracted from the uses of peace.

Of course the miserable creatures who formed the first squadrons, have gone the way of all flesh, and their bones have been duly picked by the faithful buzzards that are the true camp-followers. Those which are now being purchased are generally sound and sturdy beasts, and the price, of course, has advanced. The original range of bids was from one hundred to one hundred and ten dollars each. Now their price is from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty dollars. Few would believe that so many horses could be furnished toward a war without their loss being felt; but it is a singular fact that, while a scarcity of men is daily deplored, nobody speaks of the scarcity of horses. It is one of the many remarkable evidences of our vast resources in every department of civilized and progressive life.—*Phila. Evening Telegraph.*

Negro Soldiers.

Four regiments of negro soldiers have been raised in Philadelphia, and a fifth is rapidly approaching its full complement. Those regiments that have been in battle have proved that they contain as good fighting material as any in the service. Those that remain in camp prove that in discipline and good order they are quite equal to the best white regiments that have been encamped here. Their camp is never a scene of disorder and rowdyism, and the people living near it have no reason to complain of depredations and thieving, as they often had when white regiments were about. It is perfectly demonstrated that negroes, properly disciplined and well officered, make as good private soldiers as any men in the world. Their habit of obedience is one of the very best qualities in a soldier; their natural taste for display makes them proud to take part in a military pageant, and ambitious to make it as fine as possible. The more intelligent of them, who of course influence all their comrades, see also in the employment of negroes by the Government, in a war against the section that has degraded and enslaved them, a great humanitarian as well as political experiment, on the result of which the future of their race depends. They, therefore, feel themselves, and excite in their associates a spirit of earnestness and emulation which is sure to have a good effect upon all of them as soldiers. There are probably fifty thousand negroes now under arms in the United States service. It will be a good thing for the country when the number is trebled or quadrupled.

—*Evening Bulletin.*

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 20, 1864.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Wanted, a woman to take charge of an invalid lady. Apply at this office.

Dreadful R. R. Accident.—The Phila. Express train west on Sunday morning, met with a serious accident at Bridge No. 8, just below Birmingham. The circumstances of the case, as near as we can learn them are as follows:—Just before the train reached the bridge an axle of the Tender broke, throwing the train with the exception of the hind sleeping car, off the track down the embankment into the river, the Engine and tender passing safely over the bridge and the last sleeping car being left at this end. The stove in the cars set them on fire, totally destroying the train, and burning one span of the bridge. The casualties were thirty wounded and it is thought that two were either killed or burned to death.

LATER.

BIRMINGHAM, SUNDAY MORNING, } Jan. 17th, 1864. }

MR. EDITOR:—The express passenger train on the Penna. R. R., westward bound, was this morning thrown from bridge No. 8 about a mile below Birmingham, and about 30 passengers injured, about 15 of them seriously. We obtained the address of the following persons who were helpless and had to be carried to the cars to be taken to Altoona.

Henry Eldridge, Bainbridge, Lancaster co.; Jas. F. Kenedy, Williamsburg, Blair co.; Michael Bohana, Pottsville, Pa.; Thos. Howard, Pittsburg; John Maffit, Alleghony City; Gillmore Shirey, (soldier) near Clearfield, Clearfield co.; Lumont Mathew, No. 105 North Third st., Philadelphia; Samuel R. Hilans, Yellow Springs, Blair co., Penna. A leather merchant from Pittsburg, was so badly injured and suffered so much, that we could not obtain his address. It is believed that none were killed. Two passenger cars and the express car fell from the bridge into the river, and on the Public Road below, a distance of about 35 feet, and lay upon their side, they immediately took fire from the stoves, some of the passengers were badly burned before they could be got out, one car which remained upon the track, and one span of the bridge were also burned. The cause of the accident was the breaking of one of the axles of the tender, about 5 rods below the bridge, and one of the wheels of the tender got under the passenger cars and threw them off the track. The locomotive passed over the bridge dragging the broken tender. The axle of the tender was broken off as short as if it had been raw metal. *Somebody is to blame for this* accident caused by putting raw iron into car axles. Who is it?

OBSERVER.

Petty Thieves.—For some time past mine host, the gentlemanly landlord of the Jackson Hotel, has been the victim or rather his guests have been the victims of these scoundrels, which was very annoying to the Col. His guests having lost a hat, a pair of india rubber shoes, and a pair of kid gloves, the Col. determined to watch the rascals, and on Sunday evening he met a drunken, lazy scoundrel named Pat Donahue, whom he suspected of having stolen the gloves from a gentleman's overcoat pocket on Sunday morning. He charged the scoundrel with having stolen the gloves, and lo and behold, he had them on at the time. The Col., nabbed the fellow and walked him to Squire Swoope's, where a commitment was made out and the fellow already to go to Jail, when the Col., told him if he would make an acknowledgement of the deed, he would let him go, with the understanding that he would leave the place and never return. Pat denied having stolen the gloves, alleging he found them. It would not work, so he acknowledged the deed, and was set "scott free," to leave the place, with the understanding that the commitment still stood in full force, if he ever returned, and that he would be arrested upon the same charge and sent to Jail.

☞ The local freight cast on Saturday, discovered a man lying on a bridge just above Petersburg, but too late to stop the train. The engineer reversed his engine but still the train passed over the man, and strange to say, he was not touched. Just as the last car passed him, he fell through the bridge on to the ice, a distance of fifteen or twenty feet. The train was stopped, the man picked up and bro't to this place. Drs. Luden and Snare were called in, and pronounced the man "more drunk as hurt." He was insensible for a time, but it was from the effects of "Greek fire" more than anything else. He has a slight cut on the side of his face.

Concert.—The Huntingdon String Band propose giving a Concert at the Court House in this place on Friday and Saturday evenings next. The proceeds are to be applied in aiding the poor families of soldiers. We feel certain that all those who attend will be pleased with the performances of this "band," which is rapidly gaining a musical celebrity; and with the prospect of hearing good music and being otherwise entertained, and of doing good for the families of those brave boys fighting our country's battles, we trust that every one will turn out, and give them a crowded house.

Quota of Huntingdon County.

Quotas assigned by the Board of Enrollment to the several Sub-districts of Huntingdon County:

No. of Sub-District.	Local name of Sub-District.	Quotas Assigned.
1	Jackson township,	23
2	Barree township.	14
	Porter township, &	
3	Alexandria borough,	23
4	Franklin township,	16
	Warriormark twp &	
5	Birmingham borough,	16
6	Morris township,	9
7	Brady township,	10
8	Henderson township,	6
9	Oneida township,	4
10	Huntingdon borough,	26
11	Walker township,	10
12	Juniata township,	5
13	Hopewell township,	10
14	Penn township,	13
15	Carbon township,	50
16	Cass township,	9
17	Union township,	14
18	Tod township,	11
19	Clay township,	11
20	Springfield township,	9
	Cromwell township &	
21	Orbisonia borough,	14
	Shirley township &	
22	Shirleysburg borough,	21
23	Dublin township,	10
24	Tell township,	11
	West township &	
25	Petersburg borough,	24

Returned Soldiers.—The re-enlisted veterans are still returning home for a short respite. On Friday last we saw several members of the Reserves honoring by their presence the precincts of "ye ancient borough." All that we have seen and know look hale and hearty, proving that the "rough and tumble" of a soldier's life does not disagree with them. May they live to rejoin their regiments and with their gallant comrades be enabled to strike additional terror in the now despondING hearts of the Rebel hordes!

Ox-Shin!—We were amused on hearing one evening last week, a "juvenile" of this place, crying in stentorian accent, Ox-shin! Ox-shin! but laying the most stress on the latter part. We did not know whether to consider it as an intentional or accidental breach of pronunciation, or whether it came from a spirit of devilment in the boy, but we do know that it did not sound much like the proper pronunciation of the word Auction.

U. S. Revenue Stamps.—There are many letter-writers who use the U. S. Revenue stamps for mailing their letters. This is a mistake and should not be practiced. The revenue stamps are not postage stamps, and should not be used as such, and when thus used the letters will all be marked due. These stamps are also used as currency, in the place of small change. This policy we do not think was authorized by the Government, and all who circulate them must know they are doing wrong.

Robbed.—Wm. Gaither, conductor on the Broad Top Rail Road, was robbed at Saxton Station, a few days ago of two Express packages of money, amounting over two hundred dollars. The theft was committed by some one who knew the ropes, and we wonder how he feels with five years in the Western Penitentiary staring him in the face.

Skating.—The "blue Juniata" has been covered with ice for some time past, and the boys have enjoyed themselves, at the risk of breaking their necks, by skating on its glassy surface.

Ice.—The hotel keepers and others who own ice houses are determined not to be caught this time; they have their ice all housed, and of a quality superior to any cut for many years.

☞ We call attention to the Grand Musical Concert to be given at Mooresville, West township, on Thursday evening, 21st inst. The proceeds are to be given in aid of our brave boys who have seen service. A grand time may be expected, as the loyal people in that section of the country always do up things not to be beat.

Another Soldier of 1812 *Gone.*—J. Brumbaugh, Sr., a soldier of 1812, was interred by the honors of war, on Sunday afternoon last.

To School Officers and Teachers.

The subscriber has been appointed by the Holbrook School Apparatus Manufacturing Company, agent for the county of Huntingdon for the sale of all necessary articles of School Apparatus, Globes, Maps, Charts, Geometrical Solids, Cube Root Blocks, Numeral Frames, Liquid Slate for Blackboards, and Brushes, Pencil Holders, Primary Drawing Books, Primary and High School Slates, Natural Spelling Teacher, Speller and Pronouncer, Class Registers, How to Use the Globes, Northend's Teachers' Assistant, Holbrooks Normal Method, Guide to Illustrate, Alphabet Made Easy, Mapping Plates, Rewards and Teachers' Tokens, and any other article manufactured by the Company not on hand will be ordered if called for.

Teachers and School Directors are requested to call at Lewis' Book Store and see stock on hand.

All kinds of School Books and School Stationery always on hand.

In Town.—Adjutant J. Willoughby of the 5th Penna. R. C., is in town; he is looking unusually well.

The Small Pox.—The average number of small pox cases in the entire District of Columbia is stated to be about twelve hundred, by the policemen who were ordered to make special inquiries for them.

Improvements.—We see preparations making for several new buildings to go up next summer. Men of means should build, adding to the value of improvements already made.

Killed.—On Wednesday the 13th, a miner by the name of Sullivan was killed in Delaware mine of Noble Caldwell & Co., on Six Mile Run. He was mining when a fall of coal crushed him.

☞ The "old Franklin Almanac," published by A. Winch, 505 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, for 1864, is upon our table. It is one of the best, if not the best, Almanacs published. It contains exclusive of the actual astronomical calculations, a great variety of tables and useful reading matter It is for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Price 15 cents.

Our Army Correspondence.

Hospital 3d Division, 1st Army Corps, January 6, 1864.

Dear Globe:—I wrote to you that we were in winter quarters. It proved otherwise. We moved, soon after, to Culpepper. The hospitals of our division, and the second, were both crowded into a church, to await the erection of the tents. The troops, taken from their snug cabins, and exposed to the most rainy and muddy weather imaginable, suffered seriously, and the hospitals filled rapidly to overflowing The sick suffered the usual consequences of exposure, and graveboards were in demand.

On the 28th of December, we lost three men, all Pennsylvanians. On the 3d of January we left the church for our tents, which had been pitched on a vacant lot, in the town limits.—One man, who was already dying, expired soon after reaching the tent, whither he was carried on a stretcher.—His case was a sad one. He was wounded by the accidental, or more properly speaking, the careless discharge of a gun, the ball from which passed thro' his left lung. While his wound was uncovered in dressing it, the sound of the air rushing from his side could be heard through the church, at every breath. Mortification soon came on. When I knew that he must die, I knelt by him, and talked to him. He was said to be a religious man, and all the attendants praised his patience and resignation during his sufferings; but I found him despondent as to his future hopes. If anything could break down a man's courage and make him give way to despair, his condition might well do it. Think of a man dying on the floor of a church, his body torn and decaying, crowded among other sick men, far away from his home, his wife, his babes, all he had cherished,—dying with the prospect of an unconfined burial in a place of strangers. Think of him lying there and thinking of these things. I have seldom heard anything so touching as the short prayer that came feebly from his trembling lips: "Lord Jesus, don't forget me; I'm a poor soldier." I have no doubt that the compassionate Saviour heard the appeal, and took the poor soldier to that better country, where "wars and tumults cease."

Three others died the same night, and one the next morning. On the morning of the 5th, another expired. The last was a peculiar case. No one, except perhaps the surgeons, classed him among the serious cases. He was very frotful, and was roundly lectured for it by the patients near him, no one, not even himself, suspecting how internal disease was gnawing away his life piece-meal, which was afterward found to have been the case. It is wrong to be harsh with a sick man, under any circumstances, and may lead to serious self-reproaches.

If let alone, we shall soon have a good, comfortable hospital; but rumors of new movements are already abroad. The troops, too, are building new quarters. Dr. Harshberger, of our regiment, known in Huntingdon county, told me, to day, that they would soon be as comfortable as before the move, and were still bound to have the best camp about it.

Culpeper is a very respectable looking place, and must have been in a flourishing condition, before the war. Some of the ladies are here, and we got a sight of them semi-occasionally. A few of the men are seen jogging about, and some doing business. I saw two at loggerheads the other day, over a pile of Virginia currency, which one refused to receive from the other.—Gold he would take, he said; it had been good for eighteen hundred years. He made the remark with such an air of wisdom that the other seemed greatly impressed; but for my part I thought he had unconsciously jumbled together the different histories of commerce and christianity. J. S. B.

GRAND

MUSICAL CONCERT

At MOORESVILLE, West Township,

On Thursday Evening, Jan. 21st, 1864.

The Huntingdon String Band

Will be present to entertain the audience.

All are invited to attend, and bring their dimes, as there may be something on hand to tempt the appetite and please the most fastidious.

The proceeds to be sent to the Christian Commission to be applied to the relief of our soldiers in Richmond and elsewhere.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

CONCERT!

IN AID OF SOLDIERS' POOR FAMILIES.

The Huntingdon String Band

Will give an entertainment of Select Vocal and Instrumental Music,

AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN HUNTINGDON,

On Friday and Saturday Evenings, the 22d & 23d Inst.

Programmes will set forth the exercises for each evening. Part First—String and Vocal Music. Second Part to conclude with

MINSTREL PERFORMANCES BY KNIGHTSOF B. C.

Doors open at six o'clock, P. M. Performance to commence at seven.

ADMITTANCE—25 CENTS.

☞ Tickets to be procured at all public places in the Borough.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at P. P. GWINS'.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, 7th inst., by the REV. G. Van Artsdalen, Mr. HENRY M. CRAMER, of the 13th Penna. Cavalry, to Miss MARY JANE REED of Dublin township.

AT Petersburg, Jan. 12, by Joseph Johnston, Esq., Mr. SAML. H. WHITE, and Mrs. MARY ANN BUMBARGER, both of West township.

Same day by the same, Mr. WM. M. PRINDLE, U. S. A., and Miss LOUISA DECKER, of Stone Creek.

DIED,

AT Saltillo, Huntingdon County, Pa. on the 1st day of January, Mr. JACOB DRAKE, in the 59th year of his age

The disease which closed his earthly career was inflammation of the lungs. He had for years been much afflicted with rheumatism, and a disease of the eyes, by which his sight had become very much impaired. The Christian resignation which he manifested during all his affliction and especially his last illness in which he suffered intensely, and the calmness with which he approached his latter end, were in beautiful harmony with his previous life, and formed its appropriate close. His modest and retiring disposition prevented him from taking a conspicuous part in the affairs of the church of which he was a consistent member; yet he was always to be relied on for any aid he could give; and was heartily devoted to its welfare. By kindness and good manners, he secured the good will of every one who knew him—and it is believed he had not a single enemy.

Mr. Drake has left a widow and two little grandaughters (having buried his only daughter some three months ago) to mourn his loss. *May the God* from whom comes all our afflictions, as well as all our mercies, send his sanctifying spirit to support the bereaved ones, under this unlooked for and heavy dispensation. May his mercy be with them in this time of trouble. Certain it is they mourn not as those without hope. They have the fullest assurance, that to him "to die is gain."

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither in the north winds breath—
And stare to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own O Death."

M.

IN Juniata township, on the 10th inst., ANNIE R. daughter of Charles and Martha Heifner, aged 6 years and 10 months.

After a protracted and painful illness of four weeks, her *tired* spirit has entered into eternal repose. With uncomplaining meekness, she bore her afflictions. Annie was a lovely little girl, and obedient daughter, kind, affectionate and benevolent, and hence was loved by all who knew her. She was never known to speak an angry word to her school mates. May her parents be consoled by the thought that their loss is her eternal gain.

Why do we weep? why do we mourn?
What causeth sorrow and despair?
A friend has gone not to return,
A home has lost its brightest star,

Weep not school children, though you've lost
Your dearest loved and kindest friend;
Remember while you mourn your loss,
Her troubles are past.

LETTIE M. J.

IN Mount Union, on the 8th January, 1864, HOWARD C. son of Lewis and Maria Morgan, aged 5 years and 11 m.

Dearest Howard, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

No tears will dim his sweet blue eyes,
No sorrow shade his brow;
The precious loving one
Is with his Saviour now.

Why should I vex my heart or fast,
No more he will visit me;
My soul will mount to him at last,
And there my child I'll see.

In Henderson township, Huntingdon County, on the 15th of January, of Scarlet Fever, WARREN, son of Julia and Thomas Dorland, aged 6 years 10 months and nine days.

God called this gentle lamb away,
To dwell with Him above;
Oh, how hard it is to part
With those we dearly love.

Farewell, our Warren, dear, farewell;
Thy sweet young voice is still;
A place is vacant in our hearts
That never can be filled.

In this place, on Wednesday, 13th inst., JOHN BRUMBAUGH, Sr., aged 75 years.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

January 20, 1864.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7.25@7.50
Common and Superfine	$5.75@6.25
Rye Flour	$6.50
Corn Meal	$4.50@5.50
Extra White Wheat	$1.78@2.00
Fair and Prime Red	$1.60@1.65
Rye	$1.41
Corn, prime Yellow	$1.17
Oats	.80
Barley Malt	$1.60 to $1.65
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$8.00
Timothy	$4.75@5.00
Flaxseed	$3.15
Wool	57@60c
Hides	10

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$6.50@7.25
Extra do ₱ cwt	5.75
White Wheat	1.50
Red Wheat	1.45
Rye	1.25
Corn	1.00
Oats	.62
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	2.25
Dried Apples	1.50
Butter	.25
Eggs	.15
Lard	.15
Ham	.18
Shoulder	.12
Sides	.12
Tallow	.10

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

DIARIES FOR 1864,

Received and for sale

At LEWIS' Book Store

VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS.

WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest nett cash prices the best *Coach and Cabinet Varnishes; best White Lead; French and American Zinc; Chrome Greens and Yellows,* Drop and Ivory Blacks, and a full assortment of all the finer colors—such as Vermillions, Lakes, Tube Colors, &c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of the best make. Glazier's Diamonds and Points; Paint Mills; single and double thick Glass, of all descriptions, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house, from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

Mr. RAU—one of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes, sold by the late C. Schrack. We feel confident that our Varnishes are equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in this country. We warrant them to give entire satisfaction, and if not so represented, the money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. *A liberal discount made to the trade.*

FELTON & RAU,

Nos. 136 & 138 NTH FOURTH Street, corner Cherry, PHILADELPHIA.

Oct. 14, 1863-6m.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

—o—

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

—o—

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

—o—

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

—o—

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

—o—

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

—o—

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

—o—

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC, will pay cash, or trade, as desired.

FLAX. FLAX.

—o—

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the flax readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AND FARM OF 200 ACRES, AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his valuable mill property and farm of 200 acres of land, on Shaver's creek two miles from Petersburg, Huntingdon county.

The property will be sold separately or all together.

The property can be seen by calling on the subscriber and terms made easy.

Dec. 23, 1863. THOS. P. STEWART.

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

in Penn township, Huntingdon county, to wit:

No. 1.—A farm containing 214 acres, 140 cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a good two story log house with cellar, good log barn, and other outbuildings.

No. 2.—A farm containing about 200 acres, about 125 cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a story and a half log house with cellar, cabin barn and other outbuildings.

Terms made known by the subscriber residing on first described farm. [Dec2,1863.] PHILIP GARNER.

HORSES WANTED.

Sixty head of young sound Horses and mares wanted on and after January 12th, up to February 12th. Good prices will be paid

Huntingdon, Jan 6, 1864. JACOB BERGEY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of George W. Wagoner, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of George W. Wagoner, late of Dublin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. W. M. S. WILLIAMSON, Shade Gap, Jan. 4, 1864-6t Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Charles Greene, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of Charles Greene, late of Oneida township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned.

JOSEPH MCCRACKEN, HENRY WILSON, Executors.

Jan. 6, 1864-6t

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 3 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.00 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 75 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH Express arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.55 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

50 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS, *General Superintendent.*

Dec. 8, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL TRAIN	WESTWARD. EXPRESS	WESTWARD. ACCOMMODATION	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. MAIL TRAIN	EASTWARD. EXPRESS	EASTWARD. ACCOMMODATION
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 43
5 25	.....	5 30	Mt. Union,	11 26	9 45	1 34
5 36	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	1 26
5 43	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	9 31	1 18
5 50	7 40	6 07	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 21	1 07
6 15	.....	6 21	Petersburg,	10 47	9 07	12 52
6 23	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 44
6 31	.....	.....	5 36 Spruce Creek,	10 35	8 55	12 38
6 49	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 22
6 58	.....	7 00	Tyrone,	10 13	8 33	12 15
7 03	.....	7 10	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 05
7 14	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 00
7 19	.....	7 20	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 14	11 50
7 40	8 55	8 21	7 40 Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 40
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 37 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 25 A. M. and arrives at Hunting on, 11 25 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 3 50	LE 7 45	Huntingdon,	AR 11 10	AR 7 10
4 10	8 00	McConnellstown,	10 52	6 51
4 18	8 13	Pleasant Grove,	10 45	6 44
4 25	8 20	Marklesburg,	10 38	6 36
4 50	8 45	Coffee Run,	10 17	6 16
4 57	8 53	Rough & Ready,	10 10	6 09
5 07	9 05	Cove,	9 59	5 59
5 11	9 09	Fisher's Summit,	9 55	5 55
AR 5 30	AR 9 25		LE 9 40	LE 5 40
LE 5 40	LE 9 40	Saxton,	AR 9 25	AR 5 30
5 57	10 00	Riddlesburg,	9 07	5 10
6 03	10 08	Hopewell,	9 00	5 01

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

6 19	10 24	Piper's Run,	8 44	4 45
6 44	10 49	Hamilton,	8 24	4 20
AR 7 00	AR 11 05	Bloody Run,	LE 8 10	LE 4 05
LE 9 40		Saxton,	AR 8 30	AR 5 30
9 55		Coalmont,	8 15	5 15
10 00		Crawford,	8 05	5 05
AR 10 10		Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 5 00

[Broad Top City,

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

718 ARCH Street

below Eighth, south side,

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to return my thanks to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I have *now in store,* of my own Importation and Manufacture, a very extensive *assortment* of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies and Children,* that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision, enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing!

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Fareira, NEW FUR STORE, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 16, 1863.-3m.

W. A. STEPHENS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE—In Brick Row nearly opposite Court House, on Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

DESERTED FROM THE U. S. A. Corporal VICTOR V. DOUGHERTY, Co. M, 19th Penna. Vol. Cavalry, aged 22 years; 5 feet, 8 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair; by occupation a carpenter. Said Dougherty was enlisted in Huntingdon, Pa., August 25, 1863, was mustered into the service in Philadelphia, to serve three years.

Also—Private WM. HOUCK, Co. M, 19th P. V. Cavalry, aged 20 ; 5 feet, 5 inches high; blue eyes; dark hair, fair complexion, and by occupation a blacksmith. Said Houck was enlisted at Huntingdon, Pa., to serve for three years.

A reward of $30 is offered for the arrest and delivery of each or either of the above named deserters.

SAML. S. HUYETT, Dec16, 1863. Capt. Co. M, 19th Reg., Pa. Cav.

GOLD PENS,

AND

POCKET-KNIVES,

A new stock of the best manufacture, just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolens,
Tin Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Cloaks, Watches, &c.

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices.—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and try.

☞ New Goods received daily.

SIMON COHN.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE,

ON BROAD TOP CORNER, RAILROAD STREET.

LEWIS W. BRABSON

Respectfully informs the public generally, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store at the above place, where he is prepared to furnish all articles in his line of business, and earnestly invites all to call and examine his stock.

Huntingdon, Dec. 23, 1863-tf.

WANTED.—

10,000 Bushels Wheat,
5,000 " Corn,
10,000 " Oats,
1,000 " Rye.

For which the highest price will be paid for in cash.

LLOYD & HENRY,

New Warehouse,

Dec. 23. 1863-tf. HUNTINGDON.

A Fine article of Family Flour, for sale by LLOYD & HENRY.

ALL kinds of Steel, Iron, Nails, &c., for sale by LLOYD & HENRY.

BBL., Sack, and Dairy Salt, wholesale and Retail, by LLOYD & HENRY.

NEW York Salt in large Bbls., for sale by LLOYD & HENRY.

JUST received, a large stock of Mackerel—Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Bbls., ½ bbls., ¼ bbls. and kits, for sale by [Dec23-tf] LLOYD & HENRY.

UNION STEAM MILLS.

WM. R. HUGHES,

WILLMORE,

Cambria county, Pa.,

Dealer in

Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Sugar Maple, White Maple, Bass and Hemlock lumber.

Bills of frame lumber furnished on short notice.

WM. R. HUGHES.

Nov. 13, 1863-3m*

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

THE UNIVERSALLY APPROVED NONPAREIL,

and other favorite brands of fresh ground COFFEE,

FOR SALE AT

THE EAGLE STEAM SPICE AND COFFEE WORKS,

Nos. 244, 246 & 248 Nth. Front St.,

Corner of New St., Philadelphia.

De23-6m.] HOWARD WORRELL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

July 7th, 1863. JAMES CLARKE.

U. S. 5-20'S!

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscription Agent," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self-interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven-Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a six per cent. Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have, for a long time past, amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold, at par, at any time after 5 years.

The Interest is paid half early, viz:—on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,
A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK AND
FUR EMPORIUM.
No. 920 CHESTNUT Sreet, (formerly No. 708,)
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of
FINE CLOAKS AND FURS,
unparalleled in any former season.
The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the
FUR DEPARTMENT,
which will be found well furnished with every description of FINE CLASS FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.
ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles. J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
Sep 9, 1863-1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!
A NEW ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.
JOHN R. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.
Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1863.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.
A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS
FOR SALE
at the Manufacturer's price—$40 to $45,
Sept. 9, 1863.] By T. H. CREVER, Huntingdon.

A. ELTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Leather, Sumac, Sheep & Calf Skin,
NO. 434 NTH. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Leather, Sumac, and Skins, bought, or sold on Commission. Advances made on Consignments. [Dec2-3m

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EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.,
ARE OPENING
FOR FALL TRADE,
French MERINOES,
Good BLACK SILKS,
Dark Figured SILKS,
New PLAID SILKS,
New Fancy FLANNELS,
BALMORAL PETTICOATS,
Red, White and Blue FLANNELS, etc.
Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,
Respectfully inform their numerous customers and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;
BARGAINS NOW FOR
And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.
We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.
Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.
Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Markleburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.
WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.
Markleburg, Oct. 28, 1863.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store
ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER.
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 16, 1863

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY !
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Sep 30, 1863

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY
AND PENSIONS.
ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to
W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Sept 30, 1863.

1863.
FALL AND WINTER
FASHIONS!
ROBT. KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,
HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.
His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,
the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his Goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon, Oct 7-3m

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.
A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES
SILVER AND GOLD,
AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,
Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.
The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
FOR BARGAINS,
CALL AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.
Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,
Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.
Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.
☞ Also. Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.
☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1863. H. ROMAN.

WAR FOR THE UNION.
NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN
But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of
WALLACE & CLEMENT,
before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,
and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

BIRNBAUM'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
ON HILL STREET,
A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.
☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tablet and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treet, Huntingdon, Pa. WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 10 1865.

1863. THE 1863.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
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